

to Uncle Sam for the German war, and who received his commission of Lieutenant several weeks ago, has received orders to report at Camp Lewis, Wash. Dr. Brace has been expecting and preparing for the call for some time. He is pleased to be assigned to the camp at which the Stanislaus boys are receiving training.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Dr. R. W. Avery has handed to the city trustees his resignation as health officer of Oxnard, a position which he has held for several years. Dr. Avery expects to report for duty as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps. In his resignation Dr. Avery thanked the Board for its hearty co-operation with the health officer and health office.

Book Reviews

General Medicine. Edited by Frank Billings, assisted by B. O. Raulston. Vol. 6 of Practical Medicine Series 1917. Chicago: Yearbook publishers. 1917. Price \$1.50.

Contents.

Infectious diseases. Gastro-intestinal tract. Diseases of liver and gall bladder. Diseases pancreas.

The Surgical Clinics of Chicago. Volume 1, No. 4 (August, 1917). Octavo of 887 pages, 71 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co. Published bi-monthly. Price per year: Paper, \$10; cloth, \$14.

Contents.

Clinic A. J. Ochsner: Craniotomy for Jacksonian epilepsy; tumor in undescended testicle. Clinic A. D. Bevan: Technic of colostomy, prolapse rectum. Clinic Kellogg Speed: Carcinoma lip; decompression for traumatic epilepsy; decompression for hypophyseal tumor; occipital decompression for increased intracranial tension; perforated gastric ulcer. Clinic E. W. Ryerson: Tendon transplantation for poliomyelitis paralysis. Clinic Carl Beck: Pendulous abdomen; transperitoneal approach to kidney; diastasis of external oblique simulating hernia and cure. Clinic D. N. Eisendrath: Common duct calculi. Clinic D. C. Straus: Strangulated appendix in femoral hernia. Clinic A. H. Curtis: Leukorrhea. Clinic P. H. Kreuscher: Semilunar cartilage. Clinic J. S. Eisendrath: Mechanical aids in diagnosis lesions upper urinary tract. Clinic G. Kolischer and J. S. Eisendrath: New method anesthesia in prostatectomy. Clinic H. L. Kretschmer: Benign hypertrophy of prostate. Clinic G. E. Shambaugh: Carcinoma maxillary sinus; chronic empyema nasal accessory sinuses; suppurative otitis media with paralysis external rectus; chronic infection submaxillary gland; chronic empyema maxillary sinus; Ludwig's angina. Clinic C. A. Parker: Acute suppurative destruction upper femoral epiphysis. Clinic P. Oliver: Epithelioma cheek; acute retention urine; carcinoma stomach; bilateral renal calculi; tetanus following burn.

1916 Collected Papers of the Mayo Clinic. Rochester, Minn. Octavo of 1014 pages, 411 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1917. Cloth, \$6.50 net; Half Morocco, \$8.50 net.

The Mayo Clinic has developed from a surgical institute into a great school of clinical and scientific research. Its yearly publications have so increased

in size and scope that a detailed review is impossible. Among the papers in the volume for 1916 one does not miss the valuable clinical and statistical studies which one has come to expect from the Mayos, notably Eusterman and Balfour on peptic ulcer, C. H. Mayo on diseases of the gall bladder, Giffin on splenectomy and diseases of the blood and spleen, Robinson on bronchiectasis and various diseases of the lung. Rosenow contributes noteworthy experiments on the selective localization of streptococci in the stomach, duodenum, gall bladder and spinal cord. Besides these there are papers on orthopedic subjects by Henderson, on heart block by Willius and Blackford, on amebiasis by Sanford, etc., etc., all of which give evidence of how far the Mayo Clinic has branched out from its original activities.

If the volumes continue to grow in size and diversity of content it might be well to split them into three, and make one each of medical, surgical and pathological papers. L. E.

"Nostrums for Kidney Diseases and Diabetes."

Prepared and issued by The Propaganda Department of The Journal of the American Medical Association; 47 pages; deals with 34 nostrums; illustrated. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Paper, 10 cents, postpaid.

This is the latest pamphlet issued by The Propaganda Department of The Journal of the American Medical Association as part of its work in giving the medical profession and the public the facts regarding different phases of the nostrum evil and quackery. Nostrums for kidney diseases and diabetes are grouped together in one pamphlet, not because there is any essential relation between diabetes and kidney disease, but because the average quack makes no distinction between the two conditions and recommends his nostrum indiscriminately for both. It is not necessary to tell physicians that drugs will not cure either kidney disease or diabetes, but it is necessary to apprise the public of this fact. Whatever justification there may be for the sale of home remedies for self-treatment, there is no excuse, either moral or economic, for selling preparations recommended for the self-treatment of such serious conditions as diabetes and kidney disease. Every "patent medicine" sold for the cure of these diseases is potentially dangerous and inherently vicious. The pamphlet is an interesting and instructive one to put in the hands of the layman.

Medical State Board Questions and Answers. By R. Max Goepp, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Philadelphia Polyclinic; Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, Jefferson Medical College. Fourth Edition Thoroughly Revised. Octavo volume of 724 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1917. Cloth, \$4.25 net.

This book is offered as a guide to the graduate in medicine who wishes to prepare for the state licensing board examination. As a guide it ought to be of considerable use; but unless the student has had adequate medical training he can not hope to be able to "cram" and pass some state board examinations. A well trained individual with good basic and complete medical education, could by reviewing a large series of state board questions, refresh his memory sufficiently to be able to pass an examination. One without this foundation, however, could never hope to cram in this way and pass a discriminating board. There is a growing tendency on the part of the state boards to make examinations more searching and to attempt to determine if the applicant has a broad general education. For instance,